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**THE POSITION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS  
IN POLITICAL SCIENCE.  
METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL  
CONCEPTIONS OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT**

*by Jacek Knopek*

One of the characteristic features of modern world are migrations of people. They are caused either by social or economic and political reasons of respective states and regions of the world. Population processes constitute, at present, a global problem. In the consequence of population's number fast increase and the irregular economic development of the world, they still remain as an actual research question. An universal regularity of present migratory processes is a decrease of birth rate along with improving the life conditions. The highest birth rate can be observed in the poorest countries. Depopulation tendencies occur, in turn, in economically developed countries. Apart from economic factors, the differences in population increase, are also influenced by social and cultural conditions of a certain region, and the evolution of political system and programs of ruling elite. Greatly diverse is also, so called, the "quality" of contemporary migration. It is presented alike by poor, uneducated people and highly educated specialists from different fields of social and economic life.

**1. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS OF RESEARCH**

The phenomenon of migratory movements is known from the dawn of human history. In the world, it has been dated since the first centuries of creating state structures. This process has been subsequently developing in the antique epoch, in the Middle Ages, and modern era, and it adopted the mass character in the XIX

and XX century. People's dislocations intensified in the time of armed fights and revolutions; also in the time of famine, disease and war. In the second half of the XIX century, when the economic and social processes were activated in the international economy, they brought to the mass earning migration. In determined amount, they applied to the most economically developed continents and regions. At the same time, so called internal migrations, took place, and were based on the dislocation of people to settlements and urban agglomerations.

Along with the intensification of the emigration phenomenon, the scientific and cognitive interests appeared.<sup>1</sup> In recent period, these issues became a very interesting cognitive study. So far, however, a methodological definition of international migrations is missing in the political science. That is why the assignment of the present publication is to show the methodological exploratory basis in this scientific discipline.

Modernly, among numerous interpretations of migration phenomenon and ways of defining the scale of this problem, it is generally assumed that migration or wandering movement indicates such facts of consciously intended spatial dislocations of population, which result as a change of inhabitancy or residency place and effectuate between individuals settled in border frames of territorial units of

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<sup>1</sup> About migratory processes see: P. A. Clarence, *The Immigration Problem*, New York 1948; M. J. Proudfoot, *European Refugees 1939–1952. A Study in Forced Population Movement*, New York 1956; J.H. Hoffman-Nowotny, *Migration. Ein Beitrag zu einer Soziologischen Erklärung*, Stuttgart 1970; S. Castles, G. Kosack, *Immigrant Workers and Class Structure in Western Europe*, London 1973; D. J. Bogue, *A Migrant's Eye View of Costs and Benefits of Migration to a Metropolis*, (in:) *Internal Migrations*, New York 1976; M. M. Chemers, R. Ayman, C. Warner, *Expectancy Theory Analysis of Migration*, "Journal of Population" 1978, app.1; L. Leoński, *Zagadnienie migracji w polskiej myśli socjologicznej do 1939 roku*, Poznań 1979; H. Kubiak, *Teoria, ideologia, polityka asymilacji. Szkic problemu*, (in:) *Założenia teorii asymilacji*, ed. by H. Kubiak and A. K. Paluch, Kraków 1980; H. Kubiak, *Migracje międzynarodowe u schyłku XX wieku. Nadzieje i lęki*, „Przegląd Polonijny“ 1993, app. 3; F. Heisel, *International migration*, (in:) *International Encyclopedia of Population*, London 1982; J. L. Carlin, *Significant Refugee Crises Since World War II and the Response of the International Community*, (in:) *Transnational Legal Problems of Refugees*, New York 1982; A. R. Zolberg, *International Migrations in Political Perspective*, (in:) *Global Trends in Migration. Theory and Research on International Population Movements*, New York 1983; M. M. Kirtz, C.B. Kelly, *Global Trends in Migration*, (in:) *Theory and Research on International Population Movements*, New York 1983; W. R. Bohening, *Economic Theories of Migration*, (in:) *Theory and Research on International Population Movements*, New York 1983; *European Immigration Policy. A Comparative Study*, ed. by T. Hammar, Cambridge 1985; A.H. Richmond, *Sociological Theories of International Migration. The Case of Refugees*, „Current Sociology“ 1988, app. 2; A.H. Richmond, *Race Relations and Immigration. A Comparative Perspective*, „International Journal of Comparative Sociology“ 1990, app. 3-4; R. Appleyard, *The Impact of international Migration on Developing Countries*, O.E.C.D., Paris 1989; W. Anioł, *Migracje a bezpieczeństwo europejskie*, Warszawa 1992; M. Okólski, *Migratory Movements from Countries of Central and Eastern Europe*, (in:) *People on the Move. New Migration Flows in Europe*, Strasbourg 1992, ib. literature of the subject.

a country, state or also transgress beyond its political borders.<sup>2</sup> Apart from that, migration is also defined as a spatial or geographical mobility. From the sociopolitical point of view, the fundamental question in migration is the change of the political system, which functions in the country, the way of previous life style, taking over foreign features or preserving distinctions of their respective group. Such changes are explained through such terms as adaptation, acculturation, integration or assimilation. Essential categories of migratory life are also: preserving home language in a new country of settlement, national identity and the sense of self distinction.

Creation of national agglomerations in the world was usually a consequence of migratory movements. From the state's point of view, from which the part of population resettled abroad, it was a movement characterized as migration. For states, which the population headed for, it was a movement called immigration. The idea of migration means movement of people from one territory to another. It can be also interpreted as a national group with formal and informal social ties, that has the awareness of the community and the awareness of distinction related to the new environment.

In connection with the development of migratory movements it came to defining the migratory policy, which in some periods became an important instrument of bringing about the social transformation. The term "migratory policy" is related to the totality of actions, undertaken by the state and local powers, and social associations on purpose of such affection on the migratory movement from their respective dependant territory, to receive the number, direction and forms which are the most profitable from the point of view related to the interests either of the forsaken place of residency or the emigrants themselves. Its forming was initiated in the second half of the XIX century, when the migratory processes increased.

## 2. MIGRATIONS AS THE SUBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC REFLECTION

In modern world, migrations do not present only the straight dependency in crossing the state borders by millions of human beings. They are more complicated processes, brought about and determined by the condition of natural environment, local living, economic system of respective countries, international relations and evolution of human rights and, also observed, disproportion between the imple-

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<sup>2</sup> M. Latuch, *Demografia społeczno-ekonomiczna*, Warszawa 1980, p. 268.

mentation range of political and economical rights package. These steams cause an intensified interest in making the decision about migration.<sup>3</sup>

The issue of international spatial migrations became a matter of deepen scientific reflection yet in the end of the XIX century, when the population processes increased. From the scientific disciplines, as the first, statistics, geography, demography and sociology were interested in this matter. In the following century economy, history, linguistics and law joined them. In turn, last decades resulted in new exploratory possibilities in political science.

In statistical research carried out over the migration problem, the main cognitive assumption resolves, first of all, to setting the range and number, or intensity, of migratory flows. Moreover these principles refer to exploration of regularities in the mass wandering processes and their forecasts for the future. The primary methodological difficulty in this matter depends on the heterogeneity of applied sources, their completeness, and sometimes even the lack of data.

Geography of economy of population concentrates on the spatial directions of migration specified in the view of age, sex, occupation and education as the categories of population. Furthermore, it studies the influence of the process on the social and economic development of migratory countries and creates a structure and spatial balance.

Social and economic demography puts migration, apart from births and demises, ahead of the human life sequence, makes decision about the number of population, its composition and reproduction. Demographers are traditionally interested in the influence of different types of migration on the population's structure and reproduction, and prediction of the wandering movements. In sociological research migration is noticed within the prism of individuals and groups of population participating in them. In such conditions migrations are the final result of making the decision about migration. It can be noticed in the sociological cognizance, that migration involves psychosocial and cultural processes. They assume two or three generations of migrants, connected with the difference or foreignness of newcomers in a new place of inhabitancy.

As economical regards, migrations are connected with the economic policy of a state. They study the flow of migrants and define their role in the state and international economy. Than, they define the state of economic usefulness of migrants for respective merchandise sectors. In that way, they look after how to strengthen the rate of state's economic development often signified under the synonym of GSP, GNP shorts.

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<sup>3</sup> See A. R. Zolberg, *The Next Waves: Migration Theory for a Changing World*, "International Migration Review" 1989, app. 3.

In law science, the research basis, are different kinds of law sources defining the status of migrants in the native and inhabitancy land. That is why they will refer to the constitutions of respective countries as fundamental laws and acts of lower category as laws, ministerial ordinances and circulars. Moreover, researchers refer to the international public law, documents of associations and international organizations, that in the XX century often enabled various forms of migration.

Philologists are interested mainly in the linguistic questions as traces and slang used in colloquial and formal speech by migrants. Moreover, preservation of the speech from the land of origin in the place of settlement for the following years and generations of migrants.

A historian characterizes social migrations based on the written sources. Documents left in the past, either in the form of archival data or printed documents, recollection and diary literature, will constitute the basis of a workshop. A frequent encumbrance at work are gaps in archival data and the rule of their grace meaning the lack of documents evidence from the previous years. This period is different in European countries, but it usually comes from 25 to 50 years.

In that last case it excludes the possibility of studying the contemporary international migrations.

In the research of political science, the problem of international spatial migrations takes an important place either in theory or in practice. An adequate place is taken also at the analysis of the political system of a state, for example in the context of granting the civil rights to the immigrants in FRG, meaning the use of national and ethnic lobby in the time of presidential and parliamentary election in the USA.

A pretty large amount of attention is devoted to the internal migrations in the research carried under the social state policy.<sup>4</sup> External migrations are, in turn, a very interesting issue for international relations.<sup>5</sup> Translocations abroad determine

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<sup>4</sup> See A. Rajkiewicz, *Istota polityki społecznej – wczoraj i dziś*, and C. Żołędowski, *Problemy ludnościowe*, (in:) *Polityka Społeczna. Materiały do studiowania*, ed. by A. Rajkiewicz, J. Supińska, M. Książopolski, Warszawa 1996.

<sup>5</sup> To the traditional canons of the literature of this subject, which quotes mainly the migratory issues adheres: *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe i międzynarodowe*, ed. by: B. Bobrow, E. Haliżak, R. Zięba, Warszawa 1997; Z. Brzeziński, *Bezład. Polityka światowa na progu XXI wieku*, Warszawa 1994; R. Bierzaniek, J. Symonides, *Prawo międzynarodowe publiczne*, Warszawa 1994; Z. Cesarz, E. Stadtmüller, *Problemy polityczne współczesnego świata*, Wrocław 1998; J. Kukułka, *Historia współczesnych stosunków międzynarodowych 1945–2001*, Warszawa 2001; J. Kukułka, *Teoria stosunków międzynarodowych*, Warszawa 2000; E. Latoszek, M. Proczek, *Organizacje międzynarodowe. Założenia, cele, działalność. Podręcznik akademicki*, Warszawa 2001; T. Łoś-Nowak, *Stosunki międzynarodowe: teorie, system, uczestnicy*, Wrocław 2000; *Organizacje w stosunkach międzynarodowych: istota – mechanizmy działania – zasięg*, ed. by T. Łoś-Nowak, Wrocław 1997; *Stosunki międzynarodowe*, ed. by W. Malendowski, Cz. Mojsiewicz, Wrocław 2000; *Stosunki międzynarodowe. Geneza, struktura, funkcjonowanie. Podręcznik akademicki*, ed. by E. Haliżak, R. Kuźniar, Warszawa 1994. From other

the military power of a state, its geopolitical position, participation in world's production, personal freedom of citizens or social guarantees for workers.

In the subject of social policy, research population policy contains two cognitive areas connected with the natural and spatial movement of people. They constitute the primary criteria of processes that form the number of population, its structure and reproduction. Spatial movement, meaning migration, divides people's dislocations within a territory of a respective state, connected with passing its borders. At the same time there are many spatial dislocations, that can not be defined as migrations, such as tourist trips, scientific research, transit and seasonal trips. Nevertheless, as the period of the World War II showed, they can also serve, in the further stage, the foreign migrations, because people leaving for a temporary or often tourist stay, stay in the new place of settlement for a longer period or permanently.<sup>6</sup>

### 3. CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS

Raising the methodological definition of the subject of research on foreign migrations in the political science, their classification should be pointed. More expanded migratory typologies were presented in sociology; in minor degree such divisions are used in other scientific disciplines.

From the sociological point of view, following types of migration are pointed, to single out:

- range of migratory decision's freedom – voluntary and obligatory migrations;
- way of preparing to a migration – spontaneous and planned migrations;
- reasons of migration – earning, political, innovative and conservative migrations;
- migrant's law status – legal and illegal migrants;
- number of people migrating together – individual migrations, in family groups and subordinated;
- migration's duration – permanent, periodic and everyday migrations;
- target territory – internal and external migrations;

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literature those should be mentioned: M. Dobroczyński, *Międzynarodowe związki gospodarki z polityką*, Toruń 1994; S. P. Huntington, *Zderzenie cywilizacji i nowy kształt ładu światowego*, Warszawa 1997; *Międzynarodowe stosunki gospodarcze*, ed. by A. Budnikowski, E. Kawecka-Wyrzykowska, edition 2, Warszawa 1998; *Nowy Ład Międzynarodowy in statu nascendi*, ed. by W. Malendowski, Poznań 1993; I. Popiuk-Rysińska, *Suwerenność w rozwoju stosunków międzynarodowych*, Warszawa 1993; *Społeczność problemów globalnych*, ed. by J. Z. Pietraś, M. Pietraś, Warszawa 1989.

<sup>6</sup> In the 80s and 90s such examples took place in relation to people going, for example, outside the Polish borders. Cf. J. Knopek, *Polacy w Grecji. Historia i współczesność*, Bydgoszcz 1997.

- character of the settlement unit – from country to towns and inversely, done between countries and towns;<sup>7</sup>

Carrying out the research in a geographic aspect, after A. Maryański, a division can be assumed, concerning a context:

- causative – migrations dependent on the economic conditions (voluntary), political (compulsory) and under a different condition (tourist and pilgrim trips);
- geographic – interstate (external) and internal (local);
- temporal – permanent, periodic and seasonal migrations;
- settling – migrations to towns, countries and inversely;<sup>8</sup>

Pointing the migratory processes, exploring the problem in respect of political science, the following types can be marked:

- voluntary, spontaneous, planned and compulsory – in dependence of the character of taken decisions; to the last ones: an expel, expulsion, repatriation, exile, displacement, evacuation and deportation can be added;<sup>9</sup>
- earning, family, subordinated, matrimonial, political, religious, ethnic, ecological and individual – in dependence of migratory reasons;
- permanent, temporary and seasonal – in dependence of the migration's duration;
- internal, external, continental, oversea and regional – dependent on the geographic character of migration;
- from towns to towns, from towns to the country, from the country to the country and from the country to towns – as the settlement of migration is concerned;
- legal and illegal – dependent on the legal character of migration;
- pension, mass, conservative, innovative and in the character of exodus – dependent on different kinds of migration.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> H. Kubiak, K. Slany, *Migracje*, in: *Encyklopedia socjologii*, Warszawa 1999, v. 2, p. 247.

<sup>8</sup> A. Maryański, *Migracje w świecie*, Warszawa 1984, pp. 8-9.

<sup>9</sup> In the political science research, the definition of a refugee is taken after the 1951 UN declaration, which says that it is a person, who in consequence of arisen circumstances and in effect of deepen reasonable anxiety of oppression because of their race, religion, nationality, attachment to a particular social group, or because of political belief, stays beyond the state borders, which citizen is, and is not able or does not want, because of this anxiety, profit from the protection of this state, or a person, who does not have any particular citizenship and staying, because of similar events, beyond the state of their former permanent inhabitancy, can not or does not want to, because of this anxiety, come back to that state. Cit. After: *Convention Relating on the Status of Refugees, Geneva, 28 July 1951*, "Dziennik Urzędowy RP" 1991, No 119, pos. 315. This convention also takes care of persons of such category from the interwar and after war period.

Some of researchers question such division, suggesting that, in spite of expanded typology, it is not comprehensive, because it does not include, for example remigration. From the view of political science, in relation to international migrations, another typology can be used, by adapting the division into permanent migrations, periodic migrations of contracted workers, migrations of professionals and qualified workers temporary employed abroad, illegal workers migrations, migrations of people having and applying for a political asylum and refugees.<sup>11</sup>

Another interesting observations were established by a sociologist Krystyna Romaniszyn in the dimension of elements influencing the formation and maintenance of migratory routes. The scientist assumed that migrations were not and are not a spontaneous phenomenon, directing in the accidental way, but have their civilian basis.

Verifying, submitted by the author, data among factors that cause the arising of modified migratory routes in the research of political science, especially three the most essential, should be defined:

- legal and political context – showing target state as the one of liberal approach and at the same time, alternatively, for a human, individual and citizen, preserving rights and freedoms, and mainly, in which the political system enables admitting immigrants, for example refugees, driven out or anxious about their or their family life (migration to the developed parliamentary democracies);
- financial and economic mode – wandering depends on the level of economic development, and the same the existence of the workforce demand in a native national economy, and establishing the so called gray area in the economy, involving economy into the market, the issue of differences in payments (migration to Western Europe, North America, Australia, South Africa);
- civilian factor – spatial movement is historically and familiarly motivated; a part of community has been looking for place to earn for generations, migrating internally or externally; from time to time this factor is so strong, that causes the rise of stereotypes in a local and regional communities (i.e. Ireland).

They are completed by the following, much more different, and that is why also less important, in the context of making decisions by migrants. To them applies:

- geographic character – in dependence of the location, access to a economic and social penetration, leave for the countries to which the access is simplified

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<sup>10</sup> Cf. W. Petersen, *A General Typology of Migration*, "American Sociological Review" 1958, v. 23, pp. 256–266. See also: A. Maryański. *Migracje w świecie*, Warszawa 1984; K. Slany, *Między przymusem a wyborem. Kontynentalne i zamorskie emigracje z krajów Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej (1939-1989)*, Kraków 1995.

<sup>11</sup> Cit. After R.T. Appleyard, *International Migration. Challenge for the Nineties*, Geneva 1991, pp. 22–23.



by relatively low costs of a trip and possibilities of achieving a permission to pass the state border;

- demographic designation – trips are often practiced to countries with a minus birth rate of native population, because it simplifies the possibility of an easier migration and finding a place in social environment;
- cultural approach – migration depends on the religious and social status in the state of destination, the possibility of communication, subscribing to a particular religion or preserving tradition and customs;
- complementation factors – degradation of natural environment; resources demand, integration and disintegration processes, terrorism threat; other.

In context of above mentioned assumptions, arrangements to establishing a research on international migrations should be considered.

#### 4. POSTULATES OF THE RESEARCH

Apart from social and economic aspects that accompany modern migrations, political factors have also an essential meaning. Except the division, that was formed in the modern economy globalization, meaning the classification of countries of wealthy North with a decreasing birth rate, and poor South with a high population and demographic potential, in sequel social or religious questions were not regulated. Numerous national and ethnic minorities, living in the Middle and Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa, religious divisions in modern world and the rivalry between Christianity, Islam and Buddhism, as universal religions, will be still leading to migrations of local population.

The demographic explosion of world's population, brought about in the XX century, will, for sure, affect the present century. In the previous century, the number of world's population increased from 1,25 billion to 6 billions. Demographic prognosis for the following 50 years show that population of the world will increase in further 50% and will amount 9 billions. This, in turn, will cause further dislocations of people and extract migratory movements. The intensifying division into poor and wealthy people in the world will lead not only to wars, carrying on guerrilla acts or acts of terrorism, but most of all it will extract the migratory process. It will not be caused only by the lack of will to survive for 0,5 or 1,0 USD of GNP per day, but it will surely unable such living in the country and region of birth. In economically developed countries, in turn, the average of life expectancy is still growing, which shows that population will live longer in the retiring age. Such dependence will increase the workforce demand.

The XXI century will, for sure, bring further development of population movements, despite that their prediction is risky. Beyond the civilian aspects, there will dominate either social and economic or political ones. The progressing integration of Europe in the second half of the XX century will cause a free movement of population among all the partner states of the Union. It should take place in the first or second decade of the following century. It means, that after integration of new countries from Middle and East Europe to this organization, the flow of people from East to West of the continent will be possible. It will reduce the outflow of Middle-European population to oversea countries. On the other side it will cause the desire of an inflow to the former socialistic countries among the migrants from the poor South.

These questions cause the fact, that the international spatial migrations will still raise an important problem of research. With the beginning of another migratory wave a special place will be taken by the political science.

The main cognitive idea in the migratory exploration should oscillate around the following issues of subjects:

- In the political theory and practice – what political causes condition migrations from a native land; how manifests the stereotype of international migrations; how the issue of migrations is perceived in the political science; how was the migratory policy of respective states formed.
- In the range of political systems – what is the status of a migrant in a political system of a settlement land; what are the possibilities of creating a political and economic lobby in the land of stay; in what ways migrants are used as a potential election electorate; are there any possibilities of establishing political, economic and social organizations among migrants.
- In the context of social policy – what changes occur among the migratory groups in the land of stay; what tendencies dominate in the process of formation and transformation among migrants; what is the social and vocational structure of this community; how the social policy of the settlement state reacts on the migrants behavior.
- In formation of international relations – what influence on the process of forming the national agglomerations was exerted by historic contacts; what is the role of migrants in establishing modern international relations.

This criteria should dominate in the research carried on the international migrations by the frame of political science in the first and second decade of the XXI century.